

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 17.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 225.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (t-1)

F. W. BATHRIK,

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (t-31)

T. BOTSFORD,

SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

J. SAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street, Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (t-32)

A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Oct. 9th, 1855. (t-36)

R. MOORE,

SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. Office—In the new Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-17

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ECLECTIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis. Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. (t-9)

MANSON HOUSE,

MAIN STREET Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. (t-1)

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1853. 6w-17

ANGUS M'INTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, a. w. (t-16)

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. (t-1)

Mansion House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good beds and stabling. Sharon, June 14, 1855. (t-19)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT and Builder, SHARON, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. (t-51)

Robert Cooke,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 17

INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half a Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (t-41)

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises, on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (t-15)

Dr. Walter B. Gekle,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, AURORA (MACHELL'S CORNERS), RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Doan, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. (t-15)

Poetry.

THE ZEPHYR'S SONG

BY LINDA LEE.

I have come far o'er the deep blue sea,
O'er the bounding waves of the ocean free,
Where the sea-winds rest 'neath the billows steep.
And the pink shells mid the corals sleep.
Oh, 'twas joy to see the blue waves dance
So merrily to the sublimed breeze;
And then at evening how calm they slept,
So peacefully, 'neath the moon's pale light.

I have come from a beautiful, far-off isle,
Where the loveliest flowers 'neath the sublimed
smile,
Where the zephyrs play in the orange trees,
And balmy odors float on the breeze;
Where the lime and the citron bleed their sweets,
And the myrtle leaves sparkle with dew-drops bright.

Where the palm trees wave their feathery boughs,
And the lilies bloom in the soft sunlight.

Where the murm'ring streamlets sing all day
With a voice as sweet as the voice of May,
And silvery founts in the sunlight flow
Like the sweetest music—soft and low;
And gay birds sing in each waving tree,
Charming the flowers that blush around,
With their warbling notes of melody.

When the stars shone above in the azure skies,
Looking softly down with their angel eyes;
When the dew-drops sparkled on leaf and spray,
And the winds were hushed, and the birds sweetly lay.

I have softly kissed the drooping flowers,
And hushed them to sleep with my siren song,
And I've slept in the sweetest vine-clad bowers,
While balmy zephyrs floated along.

I must go to my beautiful home once more,
O'er the deep blue sea, to that far-off shore;
I must go to my loved, my native isle,
Where the bright birds sing and the sublimed smile.

I have wandered away from my home too long,
From my beautiful home in the flower dell—
I go to the ones who have missed my song;
I am passing away; farewell, farewell.

Literature.

The Brave Girl of Ulverston.

BY GEORGE L. AIKEN.

Continued.

William Hyde was upon his feet the instant he beheld the soldiers and his right hand instinctively sought his left side, but the sword which had formerly hung there was now absent. The young man calmly folded his arms and faced the intruders.

"That's he!" exclaimed the informer pointing at William Hyde, and sheltering his diminutive form behind the two soldiers.

"You are my prisoner!" said Captain Dornier.

"What is my offence?" asked William.

"High treason!" answered the captain. "Nay, do not attempt an useless denial," he continued, "I know you, although you seem to have forgotten me, Sir Gertrude Rookwood!"

"Sir Gertrude Rookwood! A Jacobite exclaimed Ruth and Anne in a breath.

"Yes ladies, said he, whom they had hitherto known only as William Hyde I am indeed Sir Gertrude Rookwood, a proscribed Jacobite, yet still I trust a gentleman unswayed by crime. My political tendencies will probably cost me my head, yet in passing to that I beg to say I cannot refrain from returning you my heartfelt thanks for the kindness and friendship you have bestowed upon William Hyde the fisherman."

He pressed the hand of each to his lips in turn and slowly left the room—Captain Dornier and the others followed leaving the two girls alone.

"I am glad he did not take me at my word," said Anne; "only think, if he had chosen me, I should have been a widow in a month."

"Would he had chosen me," murmured Ruth; "it would be happiness to die with such a man!"

With these sentiments, so widely different, on their lips, the two maidens sought their couch.

The next morning early the Duke of Cumberland and his troops resumed their march. Sir Gertrude Rookwood was conveyed to the Tower of London there to await his trial. Those who are at all familiar with history are well aware that a political trial of that day was but a mockery of justice and the verdict was always sure to be 'guilty!'

Two weeks after Sir Gertrude Rookwood's departure from Ulverston, Musgrave, the postmaster, received information that the young Jacobite had been sentenced to die, and a day fixed for the execution.

Ruth wandered upon the beach after hearing this intelligence like a person stunned by a heavy blow. She cast herself sluggishly upon the sand, and commenced tracing figures with her fingers. Soon she traced a name—"William Hyde!"—then another—"Sir Gertrude Rookwood!" It was evident her thoughts were far away.

Suddenly her eyes gleamed with a strange expression—her gaze was bent earnestly upon a ring which sparkled on her finger. It was the diamond given her by the Duke of Cumberland.

"He can save him!" she exclaimed suddenly, while a wild thrill of hope sprang up in her bosom. "He shall give me life for life!"

"That night Ruth Rookwood set out on foot and alone, for London.

Sir Gertrude Rookwood had but ten hours to live, and in the narrow precincts of his dungeon he endeavored to reconcile himself to meet his death with becoming fortitude. Philosophy may reason and argue, that death is but a dreamless sleep, and more a blessing than a curse; but to him in whose warm veins the blood of youth and health flows freely, this

approaches must be ever a terror and a fear! Sir Gertrude had faced death often, and undimly—but that was amidst the peril and excitement of the battlefield when danger is laughed at. But to wait the slow approach of his doom counting each minute as it passed, oh! it was fearful. The young man paced the dungeon floor with agitated steps striving to calm the fever of his brain. He was prepared to die, but hope still whispered life was sweet.

The key grated in his dungeon door and soon the ponderous mass of iron swung slowly back to admit a visitor.

"Ruth!" exclaimed Sir Gertrude, in astonishment, as he gazed upon the face of the brave girl.

"Yes Sir Gertrude," answered Ruth, casting down her eyes before his earnest gaze. "I come to give you some little hope.—You may remember the services I rendered the Duke of Cumberland in guiding his troops across the Leren Sands. He gave me that night a promise and a ring. He bade me seek him should I need a favor. I did need a favor and I sought him."

"What favor did you ask?"

"Your life!"

"My life!"

"Yes, William—I mean Sir Gertrude.—For a long time he was deaf to my entreaties, but when at length I cast the ring indignantly at his feet, and told him that I scorned him and his gifts, he called me a brave girl, and gave me this."

She took a sealed package from her bosom which she placed in the hands of Sir Gertrude. He opened it hurriedly.

"A pardon!" he exclaimed, joyously.

"Ah! dear Ruth, you have given me a life, and the life shall henceforth be devoted to thee. I make my choice now, I ask Ruth Ravenscar to share a destiny which is no longer dark—will she become my bride?"

He clasped her to his heart as he spoke.—Ruth had breath for one word only—but that word was—Yes!

From the Public Ledger.
Abbi Kalla the Merchant.

A STORY OF THE EAST.

In a far off eastern clime, where the orange and olive perpetually blossom near the crystal waters of the Golden Horn, dwelt Abbi Kalla, the merchant, or Abbi Kalla, the paragonist, as he was more commonly known.

His possessions were more numerous than any other merchant in the city. His ships floated over every sea, carrying the rich stuffs and delicious spices of the East to the great marts of the West. His caravans were continually crossing and recrossing the desert, laden with valuable merchandise. His dwelling was one of unequalled magnificence and splendor, nearly rivaling that of the reigning Sultan, Mehmet Ali, in richness and luxury. It contained sparkling fountains, and shady groves, with apartments which glittered with gold and precious stones. But this was not all. Abbi Kalla possessed a treasure which was worth more to him than all his hopes were entered, the joy of his heart, the light of his path—it was his only child, the gentle Zella; and well might he be proud of her, for none in all the land equalled her in loveliness and beauty.

Yet, with all these blessings, Abbi Kalla was not happy, indeed he was the most miserable of men. Although his riches were daily increasing, he was not content, his avaricious mind asked for more.

One day, as the merchant sat in the door of his bazaar, pondering over in his mind what he would do to add to his wealth, he was suddenly accosted by a singular looking old man dressed in the garb of the faithful, who in the name of the prophet, asked of him a few pieces of money to buy bread.

Abbi Kalla looked up fiercely, and said, "Begone, I have nothing."

The old man gazed at him a moment, and then stretching out his withered hand in a solemn manner replied—

"Abbi Kalla, thy wondrous saying shall be verified, the time will soon come when thou wilt surely have nothing, thy wealth shall be given to another, and thy only child, the gentle Zella, will be sold as a slave."

With these prophetic words the old man departed, leaving the merchant trembling with fear. The old man had hardly got out of sight when Abbi Kalla was startled by a condescending sound of footsteps and loud talking, and turning around he beheld a company of the Sultan's servants rapidly approaching him, followed by a large concourse of people, who were crying, "there he is," there is Abbi Kalla, the paragonist."

The Captain of the troops rode immediately up to the merchant, and bade him in the name of his master, the Sultan, to follow.—Of course resistance would have been in vain, so taking a hasty glance at his ill-gotten treasure he departed, followed by the cries and shouts of the mob, who had always before been so respectful, and was taken immediately to the presence of the Sultan.

He had been arrested on the charge of having withheld a large sum of money left in his keeping by a leather merchant, who had since died, leaving a widow and several children destitute.

The Sultan had also summoned the widow, and after patiently hearing both sides of the question, he, in his summary manner of administering justice, proceeded immediately to give his sentence; he declared that the widow should be repaid five-fold, that the remainder of the merchant's great wealth should be confiscated to the State, and to complete the old-man's misery, that his beautiful daughter should be sold for a slave.

With this sentence the merchant was dismissed from his presence. As he was going out of the gates of the royal palace, almost borne to the earth by his misfortunes, he was saluted by a loud laugh, and looking up he saw

the old man whose prophecy had been so fearfully fulfilled, bowing himself to the ground with mock humility, and crying, "Hail, all hail, the great Abbi Kalla!" With a groan the old man hastened on.

Abbi Kalla, had not gone many paces before he was again interrupted, for in attempting to cross one of the narrow streets, his progress was barred by the passage of a long train of camels, laden with rich merchandise and costly furniture. He started back as he gazed, for he recognized in the train before him, that which had been so recently his own, and last of all, borne under a canopy of silk and gold, he recognized, his only child. They were being carried to the palace of the Sultan.

With a cry of despair, the old man awoke, and found himself still sitting in the door of his bazaar, where he had fallen asleep. But he had been leaving a valuable legacy, he was effectually cured of his covetousness, he immediately gave orders that a large sum of money should be distributed among the poor, and he was no longer known as Abbi Kalla, the paragonist, but as Abbi Kalla, the liberal.

An April Fool.

The Mobile Evening News tells the following story:—

SOLD.—As the Citronelle train was on its downward trip to this city yesterday morning, an incident occurred that caused no little amusement to the passengers. As the train was approaching Eight Mile Station, a lady quite elegantly attired, with a lovely bouquet of wild flowers in hand, and face concealed by a handsome veil, was discovered standing on the platform. The train was ordered to stop of course, to take in the fair passenger—and stop it did. The gallant conductor immediately jumped out upon the platform and cried as usual, "all aboard," at the same time raising his hat, and politely extending his hand to help the lady aboard. She, however, did not recognise his gallantry, but stood dumb and motionless as a statue. The astonished conductor advanced and involuntarily raised the veil, when, to his amazement, he beheld a face of female beauty, the words "April Fool," inscribed on a black light wood chunk, met his astonished vision! He started back, gave the signal to be off with unusual violence, jumped aboard, and exclaimed to the innocent engineer in a senatorial voice, "Who the devil told you to stop here?"

The sequel to the story was richer than the foregoing. When the Mississippi train came along, a few hours later, the conductor observed a female figure standing in the middle of the track, apparently going towards the city. The train was on a descending grade consisted of cars pretty well loaded, and was going with considerable speed, the whistle sounded furiously and shrilly, yet the figure moved not. She must be deaf thought the conductor, and ordered to slacken speed, and sound another alarm—but the woman still stood in the direct path of the fire breathing locomotive; while the distance between the two was being rather uncomfortably decreased.

Now really the alarmed conductor shouted to shut the breaks hard down and shut off steam, but it was too late, the cars would not stop, and terrible to relate, the cow-catcher caught the supposed woman tossed her fully twenty feet off, to the horror of the passengers and the undivided terror of assistant superintendent, conductor and engineer, floating through who excited brains were uncomfortable visions of inquest, grand jury, solicitor etc. When the train stopped they hurried with pallid cheeks and throbbing hearts to the spot where the poor unfortunate rested, and lo! it was the same bit of wood with the same "April Fool," stamp that so troubled the Citronelle conductor. Just then a merry peep of laughter came from the neighboring wood, and a very of girls were seen enjoying something very much. It turned out that they were the clever authors of the hoax, and they are entitled to a premium for the success of their invention.

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FRIGHTENING A SQUATTER.—About thirteen years ago, when the now flourishing city of Hannibal on the Mississippi river, was but a wood yard, surrounded by a few huts belonging to some hardy 'squatters,' and such a thing as a steamboat was considered quite a sight, the following incident occurred. A tall, brawny woodsman stood leaning against a tree, gazing at some approaching object which would easily have been discovered to be a steamboat.

About half an hour elapsed, and the boat was moored, and the hands busily engaged in taking on wood.

Now among the many passengers on this boat, both male and female, was a spruce young dandy with a killing mustache, &c., who seemed bent on making an impression upon the hearts of the young ladies on board; and to do that he must perform some heroic deed.

Observing our squatter friend, he imagined this to be a fine opportunity to bring himself into notice; so stepping into the cabin, he said:

"Ladies, if you want to enjoy a good laugh step out on the guards. I intend to frighten that gentleman into fits who stands on the bank."

The ladies complied with the request and our dandy drew from his bosom a formidable bowie knife and thrust it into his belt; then taking a large horse pistol in each hand, he seemed satisfied that all was right. Thus equipped, he strode on shore, with an air that seemed to say, "the hope of a nation depends on me."

Marching up to the woodsman he exclaimed:

"Found you at last have I! You are the

man I've been looking for these three weeks! Say your prayers!" he continued presenting his pistols; "you'll make a capital barn door, and I shall drill the key-hole myself."

The squatter calmly surveyed him a moment, and then drawing back a step, he planned his huge fist directly between the eyes of his antagonist who in a moment, was floundering in the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

Every passenger on the boat had by this time, collected on the guards, and the shout that now went up from the crowd speedily restored our crest fallen hero to his senses, and as we were sneaking off towards the boat, he was thus accosted by his conqueror;

"I say, you next time you come around drilling key-holes, don't forget your old acquaintance!"

Foreign and Colonial.

House of Assembly.

Abridged from the Toronto Daily Press. Friday, May 10, 1856.

In the Assembly.

The debate on Mr. Holton's motion of want of confidence was resumed.

Mr. Spence alluded to the circumstances connected with the formation of the present administration. All public men in the country had by turns felt the consequences of the pressure from without. The hon. member for Lambton talked of a want of harmony in the reform party, while he had done more to split it up than any other man. There was no member of the party whom he had not abused. The present Government was not properly a coalition, as the administration was perfectly unanimous in its policy.

Mr. J. Smith.—Its policy was nothing.

Mr. Spence.—A week ago, that member would not have said so, as he had sustained the Government.

Mr. S. Smith.—Tolerated, not sustained. Mr. Spence.—If the members for Victoria and Northumberland, had not sustained the government a week ago, the government did not know it. He claimed credit for the Government for having settled the great question of the Clergy Reserves. The municipalities would this year receive £318,000, next year £100,000, besides that nearly a million acres of lands still remained to be disposed of for their benefit. That settlement had taken place with the concurrence of the moderate conservatives, which secured its permanence. He noticed the attacks of Mr. Holton on the Public Departments. The Post Office Department was conducted according to the requirements of the statute, and would bear the strictest inquiry. If the House would it, the department might be rendered profitable by increasing postage, but he did not think it desirable. The railway delivery cost £12,000 a year without diminishing other expenses. The telegraph lines have seriously reduced the postage revenue. The circulation of newspapers had tripled since the abolition of newspaper postage. Then the whole postage of the Legislature and the Government was now carried free, instead of being charged as formerly to the Departments.

The money order and the registration system had also been created. All these things would account for the deficiency of £20,000 in the Post Office revenue. The Post Offices had increased from 600 to 1,400, and other things in proportion.

Mr. Brown replied to some of Mr. Spence's observations. Mr. Smith opposed some of the Government measures last year at Quebec; he supposed them since. The administration had forfeited his confidence, and he believed a better could now be formed. He objected to the Government policy respecting the railways—A deputation of the reformers in the house had called on the hon. Mr. Spence to resign, which he had not done, although the Government had a majority against them of six from Upper Canada. He (Mr. Spence) had exhibited too great a tendency to office. When he (Mr. Smith) saw the proposition respecting the grant of millions of acres of lands to the North Shore Railroad, and the grant of £500,000 for a permanent seat of government at Quebec, he could no longer support the administration.

Mr. Holton read a telegraphic communication from the Hon. Mr. Young, denying the statement of Mr. Cayley that Mr. Young had originated the system of Board of Works certificates.

Mr. Cayley replied, that Mr. Young had not denied that the practice was in use in his time.

Some further conversation followed on the same subject.

Dr. Clarke said the time of the house had been wasted in personal recriminations. He alluded to attacks that had been made upon him, and declared that he had never asked a favor from the Government. He would vote for an appropriation for public buildings at Quebec, and if the Government were defeated on that question, he thought they ought to resign.

Mr. Powell would have supported the ministry in favor of a permanent Seat of Government, whatever place might be chosen. If the existence of the Union depended upon so trivial a matter as the location of the Seat of Government, the sooner the Union was dissolved the better. But the Government, on this, as on most other questions, had not strength enough to adopt any policy. The whole country was dissatisfied with their conduct. Upper Canada had repudiated their policy with respect to education in Lower Canada, and other matters. He had always opposed the principle of coalition; but he gave up his own opinion to that of more experienced politicians, and he had regretted it ever since.

Mr. Cauchon defended the department of Crown Lands against certain reflections in relation to its affairs made yesterday by the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Holton). He accused the select Committee appointed to enquire into the system and management of that office, of suppressing parts of the evidence taken from a subordinate employee examined by the committee. He likewise charged the Auditor General (Mr. Langton) with having alleged that vouchers were wanting for large sums of money, when, in fact, they were in existence, and he (Mr. Cauchon) himself had cognizance of them; and further with passing strictures upon certain particulars of account without having examined the accountant's records.

Mr. Galt explained that the charge of suppressing material facts made by the previous speaker, was quite unfounded. There had been laid before the Committee on Public Lands a very voluminous return relative to Timber Licenses, and they had deemed it advisable (with a view to economy) to print the recapitulations which accompanied it. He repudiated any disposition of hostility to the honorable Commissioner's Department, and considering there were several members of the Committee favorable to the government, including the honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands, it was not at all likely that any material information could have been withheld.

Mr. Jackson said the Postmaster General had had ample intimation of the withdrawal of confidence from the Ministry on the part of their reform supporters. He censured the Commissioner of Crown Lands for having attacked the evidence of Mr. Langton and condemned the conduct of the administration generally.

An adjournment was here moved, after a discussion, was declared carried.

Monday, May 19.

In the Assembly.

Mr. Bowes resumed the debate on the motion of want of confidence in the Ministry. He expressed his astonishment at the conduct of those who, having voted for Quebec as the Seat of Government, now censured the administration for complying with the vote of the majority.

Mr. Galt here drew the attention of the Government to the establishment of a banker at Stansfeld, and the same notes thereby. A long discussion took place, in the course of which it appears that the Stansfeld Bank had issued notes under the Free Banking Act, counter-signed by official authority; and had also issued notes similar in appearance, but without being counter-signed. It was stated that these latter notes must have been issued on the American side of the line, and the opinion of members seemed to be that there was no provision under the law as it now stands, by which such a practice could be prevented.

Mr. Willson then took up the debate which had been suspended. He said the present Ministry had professed to carry out the measures of their predecessors, but had failed to do so to the satisfaction of Reformers. He condemned the vacillation of the Inspector General in regard to the Grand Trunk Company. The Government ought to have taken up the question of the Seat of Government and if they could not carry their views in the House, they ought to go to the country upon it. The Union could not endure if the Seat of Government were placed at one end of the Province. He attacked Mr. Spence and other Ministers for consistency.

The Government, he continued, was bound to sustain the Grand Trunk Railway Co.; the credit of the country was pledged to do so in a great degree, and that pledge should be redeemed. The House ought to know what course was to be taken.

Mr. Sanborn explained the causes which had induced him to decline to support the Coalition. The Elective Council bill was carried by a Union of Conservatives and Reformers both of whom had acted contrary to the wishes of their constituents. Until the old party distinctions were restored, there could be no sound government. Lately the two parties supporting the ministry had been intriguing each against the other. The government was so weak, that it could not adopt a policy on any great question, but left the House to form a policy for it.

Mr. Felton defended the educational institutions of Lower Canada from the aspersions of Messrs. Brown and Mackenzie. He replied at length to argument on the opposite side.

Mr. Morrill contended the operation of Responsible Government as a failure. The Ministry were all more occupied in conciliating their supporters than in attending to business. He noticed the policy of the several administrations; and condemned the late and present government for having departed from the prudent course of their predecessors.

Mr. O'Farrell defended the Ministry; and considered that the opposition, if in power would be more likely than the present government to yield to Grand Trunk influences.

Mr. Foley said the coalition was formed on the pretended ground that the Tories had abandoned their principles, and became Reformers; and not on the principle of compromise. Instead of their doing so, they had obtained possession of power, and all their measures had tended to consolidate the Tory party. The Government had brought forward the appropriation for buildings at Quebec under pressure from the members interested. So it was with Mr. Cayley's Grand Trunk proposal. In consequence of the dissatisfaction

New Advertisements.

New Wagon and Carriage Shop—R. Murray.
For Sale—Chas. Burnie.
Bicycle—J. W. Marsden.
Wool—J. W. Marsden.
Card—John. Cade & Co.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, May 30th, 1856.

General Summary.

Sharon Festival takes place on the 7th of June next. Should the day prove fine, no doubt the attendance will be very large. See Advertisement.

Mr. M. W. Bogart will please accept our thanks for late New York papers. Mr. B. has just returned from that city, where he has been making extensive purchases.

The concluding portion of the tale we have been publishing for the past two weeks, on our first page, entitled "Roger Cruise," &c., was received too late for this issue. We shall give it next week.

Mr. Mongenais has given notice, that on Wednesday next, he will enquire of Ministers, whether it is the intention of Government to cause the bill to be passed the present session to establish the division line between Upper and Lower Canada.

"Go from home to hear news," is an old saying we find verified in the New York Herald of Wednesday last. That paper, in speaking of the changes in the Canadian Cabinet says, "it learns that Mr. Stevenson is to be the new Inspector General." Rich, decidedly!

By telegraph from Kansas dated May 27th, we learn that the hotel, two printing offices, and Governor Robinson's house, in Lawrence, have been destroyed, and two free State men shot. Gov. Robinson is in prison at Le-compte. Gen. Pomeroy is at liberty in Lawrence, and Gov. Reeder is unheard from.

The Boston Atlas states that it is rumored in Washington, that if Mr. Crampton be dismissed (and he has been) from the United States, he is to be appointed Governor General of Canada—as Sir E. Head's successor. This is news.

Hon. Mr. Drummond has given notice of a Bill to be introduced on Wednesday next, to "further amend the Parliamentary Representation Act of 1853." Whether this Bill is merely to alter the boundary lines of one constituency, or to be of a more general character, has not yet transpired.

The Great Western Railroad Co. has made a further reduction of fares between Toronto and Suspension Bridge. The fares will henceforth be as follows: viz. First Class, \$1.50; Second Class, \$1.00. Trains leave Toronto daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.20 a. m., 12.20, 4.10, and 8 p. m., arriving at Suspension at 11.25 a. m., 3.25, 7.50, and 11.20 p. m.

Up to the time we go to Press, the House since Monday last, has been hearing Ministerial explanations and discussing a non-confidence vote in the New Administration. It is thought by many that the new Cabinet Ship of His Excellency will be broken up on the first vote. So mote it be,—and hurrah for a new election, if we can have it before the people are busy harvesting.

The Governor of New Brunswick dissolved the House of Assembly in that Province, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., although his Cabinet opposed the step, and resigned in consequence. A new election takes place immediately. How much better Governor Head would have pleased the people of Canada, if he had sent MacDonald-Spence-Cayley & Co., about their business the other day, when they resigned, and allowed the country the same privilege the New Brunswickers have just now.

We are requested to announce that a Tea Party, in connection with the Sabbath School on the 4th Cox. of King—Town Line—will be held, to-morrow (Saturday) Tickets may be procured in Newmarket of either Mr. Thomas Nixon or Mr. Geo. Montmore. Tea will be served at 1 o'clock p. m., after which speeches will be delivered, and recitations given by the children.

In another column we publish an advertisement from the Messrs. Pearson of Aurora, in reference to a new Patent Shingle Machine,—to which we beg to direct special attention. We called at their establishment, the other day, for the purpose of seeing the machine in operation, and we must say, it was altogether in advance of our anticipations. This Machine gives and shaves the shingles itself, at the rate of from 16 to 20 per minute, and makes a better article than is usually made by hand,—inasmuch as the pieces are shaved to an equal thickness. The above gentlemen are authorized to sell rights in the County of York; and from what we could learn, we believe it is a machine that will soon pay for itself, if kept constantly running.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald says—"Mr. Crampton was dismissed to-day, as I stated in my despatch last night he would be. The thing was so quietly done that but few even believe it now. Mr. Crampton's despatch carried left this afternoon with the answer of Mr. May to Lord Clarendon, which will go to Europe to-morrow. Senator Mason, of Virginia, despatched the news this afternoon to Cincinnati. Action will regard to Crampton was promised before the delegates left here for that city; indeed it was positively demanded by the friends of President Pierce before they would agree to make a move in his behalf. The message to Congress is expected to-morrow, and the official announcement will shortly be made public." Look out for war with the United States now; but we judge from the concluding portion of the above that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, was Pres. Pierce's last bid for the presidential office next term.

The New Administration.

Premier and Speaker of the Legislative Council—Col. Tache.
Attorney General West and leader of the Assembly—John A. Macdonald.
Inspector General—H. Cayley.
Post Master General—Robert Spence.
Receiver General—Jas. G. Morrison.
President of the Legislative Council—P. M. Vankoughnet.
Sol. Gen. West—H. Smith.
Attorney General East—Geo. E. Cartier.
Comm. Crown Lands—Jos. Cauchon.
Chief Comm. Public Works—F. Lemieux.
Prov. Sec'y—T. L. Terrill.
Sol. Gen. East, for the present—D. Ross.

From the above it will be seen a new Ministry has been formed out of the wreck of the old one, embracing all the same material except Sir Allan MacNab in Upper Canada and Mr. Drummond of Lower Canada. The enquiry naturally arises, is there any improvement in the change? In the room of Sir Allan, the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party of the Upper Province, we find Mr. P. M. Vankoughnet, a young man who is spoken of as possessing talent and ability as a lawyer. He is not, however, known to the public as a politician, except as an ultra opponent of everything soundly liberal. As a member of the celebrated British American League, raised up on the ruins of the burning Parliament buildings at Montreal in 1819, he acquired some notoriety by denouncing the then Government of the Country, and advocating revolutionary doctrines; he is now without a constituency, and without any reputation as a public man, seized upon, and made, one of the Governors of Canada! Sir Allan was denounced, because his ill health prevented him from discharging his duty in the Legislature. He is replaced by a man who, whatever his ability to act, has no seat in either Branch of the Legislature! Sir Allan was complained of as not sufficiently progressive; his successor's progressive tendencies have only manifested themselves by leading him into an alliance with an organization avowedly favorable to annexation!

Looking at the change in Lower Canada we are equally at a loss to see in what particular it indicates any improvement. Mr. Drummond was decidedly the most liberal as well as the most able member of the late Government. Mr. Terrill, who replaces him is a man comparatively unknown—certainly not known as a man of any remarkable talent or influence. Like the Upper Canada addition, he too is of the old Tory school, and an annexationist of 1819! Verily we are puzzled to see in these changes anything to congratulate the country upon, unless it be that it is altogether so bad that it cannot long be endured.

Another prominent feature in the new arrangement is, that Col. Tache, the most ultra liberal Lower Canadian is Premier! Nothing more is required to stamp the new Government as anti-progressive. It was quite unnecessary for Mr. Spence to repudiate, as he is reported to have done in his explanations, the name of Reformer,—if any doubt existed before as to his tendencies, his present alliance forbids the necessity of any effort to remove any doubt. After the legislation of the last three months, we can hardly be surprised at any proceeding of the present House. In any other case, we would look for an instantaneous and indignant vote of want of confidence. We confess we do not expect as much from men who have so long sustained the late Government. A day of reckoning will however come. It may be very near; at farthest, it cannot be delayed many months, when the electors will be permitted to pronounce upon what has passed. We will not predict as to the result; but we say to one and all, send no man back who has betrayed his trust.

Some time ago we stated it to be our firm conviction that a Coalition Ministry could not successfully manage the affairs of the Province; and although the MacNab-Spence-Macdonald & Co., Cabinet immediately followed, we find that continual changes from that time to the present, have taken place—certain members have been removed, and new material introduced, with the view in every instance to strengthen the position of the Government before the country and prolong their existence. That ministry with the advantages of these changes, managed to get through part of one Session of Parliament, and enter upon another, when to behold we find them— to use a common phrase—"all knocked into a cocked hat"—completely u—d up, and acknowledging upon the floor of the House, that they had lost the confidence of Upper Canada. Hence it became necessary that a re-organization should take place in order to retain their seats upon the Treasury Benches, and will it be believed, the Governor General of Canada—Her Majesty's Representative in this part of the British dominions, actually allowed these same gentlemen in whom Parliament had just voted a want of confidence, to go, and reconstruct a Cabinet, instead of sending to the Opposition Party who had just carried that vote of censure.

Mr. Terrill is certainly a very ordinary man in his abilities, and will come far short of bringing to the aid of Government the talent or support of the Atty. Gen. East, Mr. Drummond; and as for Mr. Vankoughnet, although perhaps personally a very clever man, he never possessed the confidence of a constituency in his life. What the Coalition expect to gain by throwing Sir Allan overboard—and introducing this gentleman, we are at a loss to know,—for they cannot imagine that this change will be likely to bring them any Reform support. On the contrary, their new shuffle of the political cards, will afford a congen-

ient opportunity to those gentlemen who have proven rather fractious of late, to go over to the Opposition benches.

The present office incumbents are prepared to resort to almost any expedient their combined imaginations can invent, if so be that thereby their places be secured. Policy, they have none—principle, they do not profess to be actuated or governed by any such thing—they are strangers to principle, not having met for some time—a perfect non-descript Government.

Mr. Sutherland's New Grist Mill.

We have, from time to time, noticed with pleasure and satisfaction the improvements going forward in this place, and to-day we announce the completion of Mr. Sutherland's new Grist Mill. In order to give the public some idea of the capabilities of this structure, and of the facilities possessed by the proprietor to accommodate the farming community, by speedily converting their wheat into flour, we request them to go with us through the building.

In this story the first thing that catches the eye, is one of the latest improved Flour Packers—capable of packing about one barrel per minute, and will hold between 50 and 60 barrels of flour. A little to the right of the packer, is to be found the principal part of the driving machinery, water-wheel, &c., but so completely boxed in, that a stranger, on entering, would be quite unconscious of the fact. The water-wheel is 18 feet in diameter, with a bucket of 13 feet. To the left of north end of the mill is large accommodations for storing barrels, &c.

Here is the Husk, on which is placed four run of stones, and so arranged that they can be applied to either Merchant or Custom Work. To the north of the Husk is a large packing cooler, capable of holding upwards of 60 barrels of flour; and also a Bran receptacle 18 by 30 feet. To the South of the Husk—and completely closed in on all sides, so that dust is prevented from entering the Mill—is the Smut Machine; and from the convenient position it occupies, the miller is enabled to regulate it by stepping a few feet from the Husk. In most mills the Miller is obliged to go to another story to regulate the Smut Machine; but from the arrangement in this establishment, the adjustment is done in a moment, without scarcely leaving the Husk.

Here are erected four sets of Bolts, of the most improved kind—the Bolts being covered with the very best material now made for that purpose. The proprietor has gone to a very great expense in building these Bolts, with the view of being able to make just such an article of flour as the market at the present time demands. In this story, too, are the stock Hoppers, which receive wheat from the Smut Machine, by means of elevators, from the story below. From these Hoppers the grain is admitted to the stones, and consequently, save all necessity for a second handling. Here are elevators, also which convey flour from the stones to the cooler in the fourth story, and from thence to the bolts and flour packer, in the first story. Everything is so arranged, that from the time a load of wheat is weighed and emptied into the mill, until it is manufactured into flour, it does not require to be touched by hand.

Here is one of A. B. Child's Patent Wheat Separators—a very valuable addition to a Mill—for cleaning out chaff, chaff, &c., from wheat; and is worthy of consideration to the farmer storing large quantities of grain for market. Here also, in this story, the Upper cooler is erected; and so constructed as to admit of plenty of air. This arrangement will add materially to the quality of the flour, as it will cool more speedily and thus save much in glutinous nutriment. In this story, too, is one of Bradford's Patent Bran Dusters,—and is considered to be second to none now in use. In fact, the whole machinery was got, not so much with a view to economy, as to have an altogether superior article, in order that the mill would be one of the first class, as well as a credit to the locality in which it has been erected. In the garret is constructed a very large wheat conveyor, into which wheat can be elevated from the store-house—thence conveyed, by means of spouts, either through the Separator, Smut Machine, &c., to the stones, or directly to the stones, at the will of the miller.

The whole structure reflects great credit on the enterprise of our townsman Mr. Sutherland, while the Machinery appears to work with an ease and adjustability that speaks much for the skill and practical knowledge of the mill-right, Mr. Thompson. Such a mill as the above, with a good miller like Mr. Patterson, we have every confidence in recommending this establishment to the farming community. From the facilities possessed by this mill, farmers can have their gristing to take home with them the same day it is brought.

ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO TO BE BOUGHT.—The New York Journal of Commerce has advice from Mexico that Gen. Gadsden, the American minister, is negotiating a treaty for the purchase of another slice of territory from the country, and the terms of the bargain have already been agreed upon with the Comfort administration. This matter of annexing new territory seems to have become a very simple and easy process.

Foreign and Colonial.

House of Assembly.

Tuesday, May 20.

VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.—Another night of keen discussion and yet no decision as we go to press. Mr. Sanborn and Mr. Willson, Mr. Foley and Mr. Papin, made the speeches of the evening on the side opposition; and Mr. Boves and Mr. Felton defended the Government. The House was crowded from pit to dome by an interested audience, many of whom remained till between two and three o'clock in the morning. The adjournment was loudly demanded, but, having mustered all their forces and some members of the opposition being absent, the Government supporters insisted on taking the vote. Mr. Rodrick MacDonald made a motion of adjournment, but it was voted down, and at five Mr. Dojon was speaking to the main motion. After a few more speeches the House divided—Yeas 47; Nays 70.—Upper Canada majority against the Government, viz.

Wednesday, May 21.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.—In consequence of the vote of Tuesday evening, all the members of the government placed their resignation in the hands of His Excellency yesterday afternoon—and we are once more in the midst of a Ministerial crisis.—Globe.

Monday, May 26.

Mr. Solicitor General Smith moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a writ for a new election for the town of Niagara, vacant in consequence of the Hon. J. C. Morrison having accepted the office of Receiver General.—Carried.

Mr. Smith also moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ for an election in the County of St. Lawrence, vacant in consequence of the acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Province by Mr. Timothy Lee Terrill.—Carried.

The Ministry then entered into explanations, which lasted until half-past eleven o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, May 20.

As we expected, the discussion of the motion of Want of Confidence last night, produced some interesting explanations. Mr. Cayley explained at some length his famous "omnibus scheme," and made some statements which seemed to have been given long since. He denied that the Three Rivers and Arcturion road was instigated by members of the Assembly; that the Four Millions land grant was an improper one; and intimated that so far from the Messrs. Smith having been tempted by the offer of £100,000 for the Port Hope and Cobourg Railroads, they had actually gone into opposition because they could not get a night's bribe. The Government proposed, he said, to aid the Grand Trunk Company by waiving the provincial guarantee and receiving stock in payment of any deficiency of interest.

Sir Allan MacNab denounced in strong terms the "villany" of those who were false to their friends; and administered a castigation of great severity to Mr. Cayley, for some remarks which seemed to impute to him (Sir Allan) the not having exerted his influence over Messrs. Cameron, Powell and Murney, to avert the vote of last week, which left the late Cabinet in an Upper Canada minority. He completely vindicated Mr. Cameron from all charges of political intrigue; and showed that gentleman had abstained with the greatest delicacy, from all communications with Sir Allan on political subjects, from the date of the Duval motion, up to the day preceding his vote of want of confidence in reference to the Seat of Government.

Mr. Drummond was present last evening, and stated his reasons for resigning, the chief of which was, that he would not resign his claim to the leadership of the House of Assembly. He also, as well as Mr. Felton, declared his intention of opposing the new Administration, on the ground that it would not carry sufficient weight in Lower Canada.—Colonist.

Wednesday, May 28.

Another night's debate and still no division. The supporters of the Government were set up to speak against time, and most faithfully they did their work. Mr. Alley, Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Poult, Mr. Boves and Mr. Ferris, occupied the floor the whole night, the Opposition not making any reply, but anxiously desiring that the vote should be taken. It is said that ministers expect the arrival of two or three supporters who had been telegraphed for, and that they want another day for the purpose of using their old weapon—bribery. It is a consolation to know that all their efforts will be in vain, that the men they have sent for are afraid to come to vote for them, and that the others have committed themselves too strongly against the Cabinet to change their votes on any consideration whatever. Promises, also, have but little weight, coming from a Government which cannot by any means obtain a sufficient majority to carry on the affairs of the country; it is cash in hand alone which can secure support for such a Cabinet, and that the Government, although not too scrupulous to use, have not to spare.—The Tache Vankoughnet Ministry is condemned, although the votes are not yet rendered. It will be known in Canadian history as the most absurd and ridiculous abortion which ever was put together by politicians. Every man connected with it will be a laughing stock as long as it is remembered. They will seek to blot it out of their memories.—Globe.

POOR POOR CONGER!—He made a sad mistake when he left his sheriffship to bolster up the French rascals and gouty old Sir Allan and his omnibus of coalesced deserters from all parties and all principles. Poor, poor Conger! He told us last Wednesday that it was his earnest desire to sustain MacNab and his deserters. No better could be had. He was ready to rebel in 1837 for a like reason. "Take a place, Conger, any thing they'll give you. Stick to it, and let 'em deserters' alone. [Make up your accounts!]

Mr. Sidney Smith said, that since he had been in the house on Friday night, he had been among his constituents, Reform and Conservative, and he had not found one man, of whatever hue of politics, who had not urged him to be in his place, before going to Europe, to give at least one vote to turn out the Upper Canada section of the Government, for the sake of the country.

So then it is not the knavery of Cauchon, Cartier & Co, that he dislikes, it is the lack of plunder for the Grand Trunk and kindred jobs!

His brother James said it was utterly impossible for any administration to conduct the affairs of the country, unless they had the sympathies of the people; he felt called on to vote against the Administration. The press was against them, the public was against them, and they were subjected to the cross-fire of every party and section in the country. Re-organization of the Ministry was necessary. He regretted they had not a better system of Government; that they should have sat three months, and not done the work of three weeks.—Globe.

COUNTY JUDGES.—Hunt, Jones, £512.—Carlton, Armstrong £475.—Elgin, Hughes £400.—Essex, Cheewat £500.—Frontenac, Mackenzie £500.—Gray, Wilkes £375.—Haldimand, Stevenson £450.—Huron, Davis £400.—Welland, Price £400.—Hastings, Smart £350.—Huron, Strachan, £470.—Kent, Walls £475.—Lambton, £410.—Lincoln, Campbell £550.—Leeds, Malloch £550.—Middlesex, Small, £400.—Durham, Palmer £400.—Ontario, Burham £350.—Norfolk, Palmer £400.—Ontario, Burham £350.—O. York, McQueen £350.—Perth, Robinson £400.—Prince Edward, Fairfield £150.—Peterboro', Hall £550.—Prescott, Friel £375.—St. James, Jarvis £525.—Simcoe, Gowan £550.—Windsor, Miller £575.—Wellington, McDonald £550.—Wentworth, Logic £550.—York, Harrison £550.

The above incumbers of the several judges amount to £14,287. The next fees paid by the several counties was a few hundred £12,081.—Differences paid from common fund £2,206.—A surplus, beyond paying their judges, is contributed to the fund, £314 from front—£186, Frontenac—£260, Hastings—£573, &c.—£107, Wentworth—£303, York. We pay our own judges.—We pay those of Lower Canada. The fees have just been raised enormously by the Cayley and Macdonald Government, and the judges are placed entirely at the mercy of the authorities.

When Elisha would take no pay for a good act from Naaman the Syrian, his servant put in for the plunder, and got it, and a leprosy with it. The black rascals who have brought disgrace upon the Methodist Episcopal Church in the matter of the Belleville grant, Ryerson fashion, deserves Gelazzi's punishment, and we wish they may get it. Here is a notice in Assembly:—"Mr. Christie, Addressed to the Governor general for copies of the Power of Attorney, receipt or other documents, shewing the authority by which E. Vanderwater drew five hundred pounds, granted in aid of the 'Episcopal Methodist College, Belleville,' and all Correspondence relating to said grant."—Mackenzie's Messenger.

A few days since when the Elephant attached to Here (Mr.) Driesbach's menagerie was entering Newark in Ohio, his keeper fell in a fit from his horse. The whole menagerie immediately came to a halt, and some of the company went forward to pick up the man. But the elephant would not allow any person to approach the lifeless form of his keeper. Taking him up with his trunk, softly, he would place him on his horse, but finding that the man was senseless, he laid him on the ground and kept watch over him. Many members of the menagerie tried to soothe the faithful elephant, who had now become furious at the supposed death of his master, but to no purpose, and there the man lay, watched by the sagacious animal. After lying in this condition for some time, a physician, who had been sent for, arrived, but the elephant would allow no one to approach. At length the keeper became so far conscious as to command the elephant to let the physician come near, and the animal was docile and obedient in a moment, and the keeper properly cared for—the elephant, all the while, expressing by very intelligible motions the utmost anxiety for the sick man.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The regular meeting for the election of a Vice Chancellor for the University of Toronto was held last evening at the Bursar's office. The Rev. Dr. McCaul was nominated for the office by Dr. Hayes, seconded by Dr. Wilmer. John Langton, Esq., was proposed by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, and seconded by Mr. Christie, M. P. On the vote being taken, Dr. McCaul was supported only by his mover and second, and Mr. Langton was in consequence declared duly elected. Dr. McCaul was Vice Chancellor of the old University of Upper Canada, and has hitherto performed the duties of the office in the institution under its new organization. This is the first election which has been held since the changes made by Mr. Hinck's Act.—Globe.

LIVE PEREGRINES.—We are informed that the Government are about to introduce a series of resolutions in the House of Lords immediately, giving power to the Crown to appoint peragees for a life. It is proposed that there shall be four peragees for life conferred, and at no time to exceed that number, upon distinguished members of the bench of Judges. They are to be termed "Lords of Appeal," and are to enjoy, during their natural life, all the privileges of hereditary members of the House of Lords. They are to be appointed expressly to sit on appeal cases, as their title denotes. It is also proposed that each of the four Lords of Appeal shall have the annual salary, during life, of £5000, inclusive of any pension to which they might be entitled from their previous judicial services on the bench. When the question of these life-peragees has been settled—and it is thought there will not be any opposition to the resolution of the Government—Lord Wensleydale will be at once enabled to take the required oath and his seat in the House of Lords.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE WAR.—Since the commencement of the war England has lost 15,381 gallant men by death in action, wounds, and diseases; and 2573 have been besides discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes. England has reaped her declaration of unflinching devotion to the cause of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,457 gallant soldiers. Of these, 1993 fell bravely in action; about 1621 sunk under the sea, 4279 died of cholera, and 11,451 of other diseases. England has lost in all 22,457. The losses of France, so far as they have been ascertained, amount to 60,000. Count Orloff has admitted in Paris that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be, ascertained.

The bill presented against the men accused of the manslaughter of Tierney, has, we are informed, been thrown out by the Grand Jury at the Ottawa Assizes. There was no evidence against the accused, and some of those who swore against them have, we learned, fled the country rather than be put upon their defence for perjury.—Colonist.

The Steamer Traveller landed the first Locomotive in Belleville for the Grand Trunk Road last week, and one at the Trent. It is now slowly finding its way to the Station by the means of rails laid down in the street. The locomotive is very large, and has every appearance of being of superior make.—Colonist.

The four men who had been buried in the coal mine at Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, have been rescued alive and well, after an entombment of nearly fifteen days, with only food for one day. Much praise is due to the parties who so perseveringly continued working for their release.

A very extensive cave has been discovered near Caledonia, Minnesota. Several rooms have been visited, and the Brönnville Herald says that it will probably rival in attraction the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, May 27th.

The Baltic sailed from Liverpool, 3 P. M., on Wednesday, 14th inst., and brings London papers of that day, as well as commercial reports to the date of her departure. She reached her dock at 6 o'clock this morning.

The African arrived at Liverpool on the evening of 12 inst.

There is considerable news of interest by this arrival. It is stated from Constantinople that a defensive alliance had been concluded at Tehran, between Persia and the United States, and that the text of it had arrived at Constantinople, where it is kept very secret. A commercial treaty must be meant.

It is reported from Hamburg that an American squadron is expected soon to enter the Baltic. On Friday, the 19th inst., Russia, Sweden and Oldenburg signed a protocol at Copenhagen, agreeing to adopt the last proposition, Denmark, for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, providing all other States interested do the same.

Russia is reported to have demanded explanations respecting the joint treaty secretly concluded between France, England and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey.—As the rumour has not affected the stock exchange, it cannot be considered dangerous.

Russia is about to commence another campaign under General Mouraviev against the Circassians.

Consistable excitement yet reigned in Belgium on the subject of the attempt of France to coerce the press.

An ovation had been offered by the Belgian editors to Count Villen for his express determination to uphold the liberty of the press. Paris correspondents, however, says that the French and Belgian governments have come to an understanding in the matter. That Belgium will take more active measures to prevent the publication of appeals to assassination, and France will take an early opportunity of expressing satisfaction therewith.

The affairs of Italy continued to exercise a large share of attention.

Count Cavour has presented two important notes to the Sardinian Chambers.

The news of General Walker's battle at Rivas attracted some attention in England.

The French Government is stated to have its vigilance awakened towards the movements of secret societies, which are becoming dangerous.

At a meeting of Capitalists at the British Treasury Office, on the 13th inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the proposed loan of £5,000,000, stg, was calculated to cover the whole service of the year, except £2,000,000 for which he should propose to issue exchequer bonds, but the £2,000,000 would not be required until the end of the present year, or perhaps not until the 1st quarter of 1857.

Liverpool, May 14th, 2 p. m.

Since the above was written the London mail of this morning has come to hand, but does not seem to contain much of interest, except an editorial in the London Times, descending upon the insurance displayed by England in the enlistment dispute, and the unreasonableness of Mr. May in demanding the recall of Mr. Crumpton.

Commercial circulars issued on the evening of Tuesday report the cotton market as dull and not affected by the American advices per Africa. Cotton was freely offered but holders were firm as to price, and the demand was not greater. Sales on Monday 12th, 8,000 bales; Tuesday, 5,000.

Large quantities of Broadstuffs were afloat and detained by easterly winds.

Some rain had fallen and was much needed. Wheat and flour reported rather lower. White Corn being scarce was held firmly for an advance, while yellow and mixed were freely offered at 8 1/2 a bushel. White corn 20s a 32s; yellow and mixed, bringing barely 26s a 32s 6d for prime in retail. Red wheat 9s 4s 10s 4d, white do. 9s 9d a 11s 3d.

Western Canal flour 32s a 21s 6d; Ohio 45s a 27s.

PROVISIONS.—Not much doing in beef, but lower qualities were firmer. Pork was in request but there was no American in the market. Lard steady—50s was being paid for good refined qualities. Tallow likewise steady.

LATEST.
London, Wednesday noon.
Canada quoted 93. Money 7 to 4.
Wheat firm in favor of seller. Flour arrivals stout, trade slow, prices firm. The Continental news unimportant.

Liverpool, Wednesday, p. m.

Broadstuffs unchanged in price. Corn easy. Provisions unchanged.
The following is Richardson, Spence & Co.'s latest market report, dated Wednesday, 2. 20 p. m.

A change of wind this morning has brought up a number of ships. Broadstuffs, wheat and flour quiet, without change since yesterday. Indian Corn—To-day's arrivals have rendered holders less firm for while, which can be had on rather easier terms than yesterday. Yellow and mixed very dull, at 25s for prime. Provisions without change. There is a heavy import of bacon now forward, which will test the market. A decline in prices may be looked for.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.
Newmarket, May 30th, 1856.

Wheat comes in plentifully, and commands from 6s 3d to 6s 9d, according to quality; Spring Wheat, 5s 3d a 5s 9d. Flour, at retail, 35s 6d. Oats, scarce, 2d. Peas, 3s. Potatoes 2s 6d. Butter, 1s; as high as 1s 1d has been paid during the week, but Toronto prices do not warrant its being paid here. Eggs 7 1/2d. Wool is 1s 1 1/2.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 29th, 1856.
The farmers are bringing in their Wheat just now in great quantities. Upwards of 2,000 bushels were on the market to-day, and sold at prices varying from 7s 6d. a 7s 9d. In Flour there is not much change, and superfine is dull at 56s a 61; Fancy Flour goes more freely 58s a 61. Potatoes plenty, at 2s a 3s 1 1/2d. Oats 2s 3d a 2s 6d. Butter, American 1s; Canadian 1s 2d a 1s 3d. Eggs, 8d a 10d. Beef on foot, 57s a 57 1/2 per 100 lbs., according to quality.
Canadian flour sells in New York at 56s a 58s.

At Youngstown U. S., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Greig, Mr. Joseph Bogart of Rochester, Canada, to Miss Harris, daughter of Mr. James Marshall.

Special Notice.

MEDICAL PEDANTS ARE THUNDERBOLTS at the success of Dr. Jas. McClinck's philanthropic experiment. He has thrown open the doors of the temple of science, extended the benefits of thirty years' medical experience in the highest professional positions to the whole world. Dyspepsia and its concomitants are extinguished by his DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR and all disease arising from Impure Blood are at once eradicated by the use of his ALTERATIVE SYRUP. Their success in curing disease has no parallel in medical practice. Sold by DONALD SUTHERLAND.

Dr. Jas. McClinck's NAME, connected as it is with the highest professional honors, derives new lustre from the fact that he has placed the results of his vast researches and long experience at the disposal of the whole world. The marvelous effects produced in Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, and Colds, and all Pulmonary Complaints, by his PECTORAL SYRUP and COUGH AND COLIC MIXTURE, most eventually drive Quackery out of the field; they have become Standard Medicines in all sections of the Union. Sold by DONALD SUTHERLAND.

BILIOUS DISORDERS AND THEIR CURE.

There is nothing can form so useful and efficient an Aperient as the Bile itself, which has been admirably adapted by nature to supply the bowels in a state of health with the requisite stimulus; but when this has from disease become either deficient in quantity, or deteriorated in quality,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.

CAME upon the premises of the undersigned, recently, on Lot No. 35, in the 4th Con. of King.

LARGE COLT.

About 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.

THOS. WEBSTER.

King, May 27, 1856. 1f-17

PEACE AND PLENTY IN CANADA!

INCREASE your Comforts by calling at the Toronto Carriage Repository!

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY!

129 King Street.

East of the Market, nearly opposite the Leader Office, which is supplied from the celebrated Manufactory of

C. F. Hall, Newmarket.

In view of the increasing demand for CARRIAGES! The Subscriber visited New Jersey and Connecticut last season, and in that country, FARRIS for its production of superior Timber, selected material for

300 CARRIAGES!

Which is now being manufactured at his Factory in Newmarket, into Light and Heavy Plain and Fancy Carriages, of the

Latest English & American Styles.

Every Department in the process of manufacturing is conducted under the personal superintendence of the Subscriber, and he is satisfied that his experience as a Practical Mechanic, and the reputation of his Establishment, will be sufficient inducement to those wanting a good Carriage, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

TAKE NOTICE.

Excelsior, the celebrated "Coring" & "Case Hardened" solid axle Arms are now generally used at this establishment, and are fast supplanting the old-fashioned Split Leaf Spring, and the ordinary Split Iron Axle, and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to reduce "Friction" and add comfort to a Carriage.

C. F. HALL, Proprietor.

Toronto, May 22, 1856. 3w-16

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Railroad Depots, in Newmarket or Aurora.

J. W. MARSDEN.

Newmarket, May 22, 1856. 1f-33

NOTICE!

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usually large Stock of

Lined and Elephant Oils, Paints, Lead and Colors, Turpentine, Varnish, Burning Fluid, Wick Lamps, and Zinc.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Golden Syrup, Colored Wax, Hartford Remnants, (plain colors.) Ready-Made,

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Hydraulic Cement, &c., &c.

CHAS. DOAN, & Co., Sharon.

May 23, 1856. 3w-16

E. HUGHES,

Prospect Street (Better Known as Garbutt Hill.) Newmarket.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends and the Public in General, to his New and well-selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

In Dry goods will be found

Rich Silks, Satins,

Bareges, Cashmeres,

Lustres, Capes, and Muslins,

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings and Parasols, Cloves, of all kinds, Summer Costing, Flowering, vesting, Linen Toweling, Diapers and Damask Table Cloths and Irish Linen.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters,

For Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys & Children, ordered from the manufacturers direct; all of the very best material, and of the newest style.

Nails, Table and other Cutlery, Files, Locks, Latches and other Hardware.

FRESH GROCERIES,

of all kinds, Paints Oils and Turpentine, Groceries Glass and China ware, Window Glass and Putty.

Stone and Earthenware.

Patent Medicines, and some of the very Best preparations for preserving and restoring the Hair. All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for goods.

Newmarket, May 22, 1856. 1f-16

SHARON.

WE have concluded to set our Union Table, as before, on the 7th of June, 1856. Worthwhile to commence at 11 o'clock a.m. TEA, at Half-past one. It is desirable that Tickets should be procured in the morning, or before the Tea, as money received at the door is attended with more difficulty than tickets.

In humble strain we make it known, We take our part and crumb alone; Union and Peace we do intend, Nor sector party to offend; And all that please with us to join, May so improve this present time.

DAVID WILLSON.

Sharon, May 19, 1856. 1d-16

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

Holland Landing.

THE Subscriber is requested to sell by Auction, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 3rd 1856, 3 BUILDING LOTS,

in the above named village. The Lots are admirably situated, in a central portion of the place. A plan may be seen at Mr. May's Hotel, Holland Landing, where the Sale will take place at 1 o'clock p.m.

Travellers—One-half Cash; balance in twelve installments with interest.

HENRY CROXON, Auctioneer.

Holland Landing, May 22, 1856. 2w-16

Auction Sale of Town Lots

IN

Bell Ewart Lake Simcoe.

THE proprietors will offer for sale by public auction, at the Bell Ewart House, in the said town,

On Saturday, the 31st day of May, inst., At the hour of one of the clock, p.m.,

SIXTY BUILDING LOTS,

as laid down in the plan of the town.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fourth down, remainder in three equal annual installments with interest.

These lots require no piling. The proprietors may, however, say, that in addition to other improvements about to be made during the ensuing summer, a steam grist and flouring mill and steam ferry boat are certain of being constructed, and in operation.

Toronto, May 16, 1856. 1d-16

CAUTION!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned, against negotiating two notes of hand drawn by the undersigned in favor of Francis Conolly, both bearing date 16th May, 1856—one for the sum of Fifty Pounds and the other for Twenty-five Pounds. Currency, as I will not pay the same, not having received value therefor. Both notes are witnessed by H. Smith.

GEORGE HARRISON.

East Gwillimbury, May 21, 1856. 4w-16

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM MACFIE

HAVING purchased the entire Stock, on advantageous terms will open in his old Stand, on Thursday, May 14, when the whole Stock will be sold off at a great deal.

Less than First Cost.

As the Sale will only last for One Month, parties would do well to call early.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Dealers wishing to assort their Stock, would do well to call, and they will find cheap Dry Goods.

WILLIAM MACFIE, Second Door West of the Market, Toronto, May 16, 1856. 3-15

Store at Barrie to let for the remainder of Lease

JAMES B. RYAN, Importer of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. SIGN OF THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

AS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware consisting in part of Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Edge and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.

TOOLS, TOOLS.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edge Tools, all kinds, Saws, an assortment of best Axes, Mortice and Drawing Machines, Combs, and other tools for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, 75 Yonge St., Toronto. 1f-15

Cheap Summer Goods.

JUST received, and now opened out, a large variety of stock of seasonal

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lanes, Orleans, Bareges, Muslin, DeLaines, Damasks, Prints, &c.

ALSO

A general assortment of Millinery Goods, of the latest style and Fashions.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, at low prices.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Adapted to the season, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. A choice stock of

Teas and Groceries, Kept constantly on hand. Intending purchasers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains may be expected.

THOS. RANSOM.

Aurora, May 14, 1856. 1f-1

Kettleby Cheap Store.

NOW OPENING OUT

A LARGE and extensive Stock of SPRING and

Summer Goods!

Consisting, in part, of Prints, Muslins, Muslin d'Indes, Alpacaes, Laces, Brocades, Silks, Shawls, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

Together with Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cashmeres, Doakins, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, &c.

The subscriber respectfully intimates that in addition to his former business he has added a large and varied Stock of Millinery, which will be found complete in all that is new and fashionable. On every description of Millinery Goods made up on short notice, by one experienced in the trade.

TEAS, GROCERIES, AND HARDWARE, A large and well selected Stock, always on hand, with the attention of intending purchasers, before buying elsewhere.

Farmers, Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SILAS SNIDER.

Kettleby House, May 14, 1856. 1f-15

Hotel for Sale!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

FOR SALE, in Newmarket, that extensive and well-known house, the

RAILROAD HOTEL.

With every accommodation for a respectable business. The House is new and well arranged; is in a good situation, and commands an excellent business. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor on the premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.

May 9th, 1856. 1f-14

35 REWARD.

TWO Tree-earr Lot No. 87, in the 1st Con. of Whit-

church occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Mr. Trent's field, any person giving information leading to conviction of the offenders, will receive the above Reward.

JAMES LANGSTAFF, Executor. 1f-15

Whitechurch, May 15, 1856.

ORANGEVILLE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that his first grand sale of

LOTS AT ORANGEVILLE,

On the Mon or north side, will come off on the ground, positively, on

Friday 20th of June,

At one o'clock. Sharp time. No postponement on account of the weather. Plans are now being lithographed and will shortly appear in all the principal hotels.

J. KETCHUM, Jr. 1f-11

Moronto, May 7, 1856.

NEW ARRIVALS!

IN AURORA!

THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to the

inhabitants of Aurora and the surrounding country, that he has now received and opened, his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which for variety, style, quality and price, is not usually equalled in country stores.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In great variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, &c., &c. Also, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Doakins, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Always on hand, and well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.

Aurora, May 9, 1856. 6m-14

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLAY PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE.

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of Making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour of superior quality. It works equally well for making headings, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made, find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Patent.

The subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell Township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labor of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON. THOMAS PEARSON. Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 1f-14

Donald Sutherland,

WISHES respectfully to inform his customers and the public, that he has now received his

SPRING SUPPLIES

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Which for cheapness, variety and novelty of Fashion, cannot be surpassed.

All Goods marked in plain Figures.—One Price Strictly adhered to. The stock consists, in part, of

Silks, Shawls, Dresses, Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, &c.

Lady's Dress Trimmings, Carpets, Damasks, and a great variety of

STAPLE GOODS.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of West of England, French and German

BROADCLOTHS.

Black and Colored Cassimeres, Doakins, Tweeds, and Summer Costings.

Bedford and Windsor Trouser Cords, American Satinets, Drills, &c.

Plain Satin Vestings, New Style of Fancy Check Silk Vestings, White and Figured Marseilles.

Sardinian Tyres,

Check Silk Cravat and Beaufort Opera Tyres. A large assortment of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Adapted to the season, manufactured in his own Establishment, in the Laid Style of Fashion, under the care and direction of an experienced Cutter.

Groceries and Hardware,

Carpenters' Tools,

China, Crockery,

Glassware, &c.,

Always on hand, of every description.

The Highest Price given for PRODUCE in exchange for Goods, and

CASH FOR WHEAT!

Water Street Newmarket, April 17th, 1856. 1f-11

Dr. Hackett

HAS REMOVED to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. 3m-14

SPRING

IMPORTATIONS!!

At Aurora and Sharon.

THE Subscribers are receiving a very large stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ex-grenger Canada and America, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe. A select stock of

Prints, Printed Muslins,

Moslin de Laine, Alpacaes,

French Marines, Brocades,

Lustres, Silk Trimmings,

Hosiery and Gloves, and all

2-4 Bleached and unbleached, Sheetings, Corduroy, Molestins, and Cotton Drills for Pants, Fine, Calmecs, Dressings, Travels, Broadcloths, &c.

Also, from Boston and New York,

Satinets,

Tickings,

Cotton Twist,

Carpet Warp, and

Hartford Remnants.

A choice Stock of Fresh

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,

Sugar-House Syrup, and Family Groceries. Paints, Oils, Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamp and Wick.

American Hardware.

Boston Cut Nails, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, &c., &c. CARPETS, of the best quality and Extremely Cheap.

Also for Sale at C. Doan's, at Aurora,

1 Heavy Spring Wagon,

1 Truck Wagon,

1 Over-shot Threshing Machine & Separator,

Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.

CHAS. DOAN & Co., Sharon.

CHARLES DOAN, Aurora. 1f-13

May 1st, 1856.

Kettleby Mills!

Goods at the very lowest medium

Prices,

SUCH as Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware,

Stone Ware and

Crockery.

Also, on hand a choice assortment of

WINE AND LIQUORS,

B. P. Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

Farm Produce taken at time's prices in exchange for goods.

The subscriber is retaining thanks to his friends, and customers in general for their past liberal patronage, begs respectfully to call their attention to the above Stock, which will be sold at the lowest competing prices.

JACOB WALTON.

Kettleby, April 22nd, 1856. 1f-12

OTTERVILLE.

Amusement.

Apple-dealer to pilfering youth—"Young man, drop that apple and start!" Boy—"Certainly, but I thought you always gave samples to customers."

An interesting experiment.—We have heard a good story concerning a selected liquor agency in a certain town not a hundred miles from Hartford, which will do to print. A free and easy looking customer applied to the storekeepers for a pint of rum, "for medicinal purposes." It was furnished him, and he disappeared, but not long afterwards again presented himself at the counter for another pint.

"What are you going to do with this?"—asked the bar tender.

"O," said the customer, "we are using it for medicinal purposes—just up here in the next street."

The liquor was measured out, paid for, and disappeared. In the course of an hour the same customer applied for a third pint. "This the agent thought best to refuse him, until he was better satisfied of the use to which it was to be appropriated."

"What are you doing with so much?" "O, it's all right—a party of us are trying an experiment, and are obliged to use this to carry it out successfully."

"The agent handed over the liquor, and asked, as his customer received it."

"What is your experiment?" "Why, the fact is," said Mr. Coon, jamming the bottle safely into his overcoat pocket, "a couple of us are trying to see whether we can get drunk on your rum; we have punished a quart of it, so far without much chance for success, and either we or the rum will have to give it up on this bottle."

RATHER SHARP.—Lake Shore train from Buffalo stops at a way station. Enter a raw long-legged Yankee, and finds all the cars chuck full.

Yankee to Conductor.—Say, you, what's the name of Withersfield among am I give to do I. Can't get a seat now.

Conductor.—Hang yourself upon a nail. Yankee.—I'll be hanged if I do.

Conductor.—Well, you might as well get used to hanging first as last.

Yankee.—Sure enough, co I might be called on to hang you some day.

Conductor.—Well, I have, and am willing to drop the subject, and you'll stand treat at the next station.

Yankee.—Wall, I'm agreed, seein' as how it's a purely knotty question.

Conductor.—Why, you are as sharp as a meat axe. Hain't been eating razors lately, have you?

Yankee.—Wal not exactly. But you see the train I come down on cum into a pile of grindstons!

This was too much. Conductor ramoused with his lantern.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on April 1st, 1856.

Arnold Robert	Holborn Thomas
Anderson Anthony	Hogart Arnold
Anderson John	Hill John
Broady James	James Alexander
Baker Samuel	Kirkpatrick James
Bolen John	Miller Elizabeth
Cross Dr. Shelton	Murphy Charles
Clubine John	Murphy Patrick
Douglas George	Marshall Andrew
Fogal Amos	Joseph Noah
Firkey Ann	Patrick William
Firkey Charles	Raham Charles
Freeland Mary Ann	Rosignol Francis
Fogal Phillis	Robinson James
Gam William	Stal P. J.
Gelcrest Joseph	Story Peter
Graham William	Furford William
	Yakes Jacob

C. DOAN, Postmaster.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
Selling Off at cost in Newmarket.

JOHN DAVISON
Will sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost price for Cash, Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery, &c., all of

Superior Quality.
Parties wishing to purchase cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. wishes to inform his old Customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for

Boots and Shoes,
Of every variety, on the shortest notice.
Two Good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.
Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1856. (1-352)

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN ST'S,
NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c., &c., always on hand. Orders for all kinds of Cabinet work punctually attended to.

Furnerals furnished on short Notice.
Coffee Plates, Laces and Haudies for sale.
February 5th, 1856.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository opposite Hewitt's Hotel.

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDERS, & CO.,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water street.

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Stage Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.

Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. (1-351)

Enoch D. Rogers,

Builder, Carpenter, Joiner, &c., &c.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
Of all descriptions, on the shortest notice, and furnish material if required.

SHOP—Main Street, Newmarket.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1855. (1-44)

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the property lately occupied by Messrs. Ashton and Macmillan in the Village of Aurora. Comprising Machine Shop, and Dwelling-House partly finished, on Lot No. 6 Main St. The

MACHINERY
Consists of One Eight-Horse Power Engine, 1 Planing Machine, 1 Sawn Cutter, Drilling Machine, 1 Upright and 2 Circular Saws, 1 Wood and 1 Iron Turning Lathe, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Vice, about 300 feet Belting, and 45 feet two inch shafting. The whole of which will be sold, together or separate, VERY CHEAP.

Apply to the Proprietor,
J. W. MARSDEN,
Newmarket.

Or to Messrs. MACMILLAN & ASHTON,
Aurora.

Newmarket, March 13, 1856. (1-6)

Whitechurch Township Notice.

ALL parties interested are hereby required to take notice, that so much of By-Law number twenty-two of any other By-Law of the Municipality of the Township of Whitechurch as authorizes any person liable to perform statute labor within this Township to commute such statute labor by the payment of any sum of money in fee thereof, or as requires the overseer of Highways of any Road Division to receive such Commutation, shall be, and the same is this day repealed. Provided always that it shall not apply to the villages of Stouffville and Newmarket.

J. W. COLLINS,
Town Clerk.

Whitechurch, April 19th, 1856. (2-12)

FARM & SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 22 in the 4th Con. of Whitechurch containing 100 Acres of land, of which are cleared and well fenced, and also good buildings erected thereon. Also a

Steam Saw Mill.
On same Lot, capable of doing excellent work, and considered one of the best in the County. These are well timbered.

For terms and other particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises.

JOHN GORDON.
Whitechurch, Feb. 13, 1856. (1-352)

CASH FOR WHEAT.

20,000 BUSHELS Wanted at Kettleby Mill, for which the Highest Market Price will be paid, for first-rate quality.

J. CULVERWELL.
Kettleby, Jan. 24, 1856. (1-351)

LEWIS & SON,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE,
BAR IRON &c.,
41 KING ST.,
TORONTO, CAN.

Boston Belting Co.
INDIA-RUBBER Belting, all sizes—2 to 12 inches—Green and Packing, and every other article manufactured by the Boston Belting Company.

For Sale by R. LEWIS & SON.
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. (1-41)

BELTING! BELTING!!
SUPERIOR leather belting, from 1 to 12 inches. Laces, Leather, Rivets, Pouches, &c., all of

R. LEWIS & SON, 41 Yonge Street.
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. (1-41)

Mule Mill and Circular Saws
FINEST and Rowland's Mill Saws.
Do do Muley, 7 by 12 to 14 by 14.
Do do Circular Saws, 4 inch to 60.

Do do Gang Saws.
For Sale by R. LEWIS & SON.
41 King St. Toronto.
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. (1-41)

To Mechanics and Others!
CARPENTERS Tools of best quality. Saws, Axes, and Jacks, Chisels, Gages, &c., &c. Superior Bench and Moulding Planes, Broad and Bevel Axes, Adzes, and other Tools, Blacksmiths tools of all sorts, also a large stock of Scotch Red and Swedish Bar Iron, Steel, Files, W. Hards, Vices, Drills, Warped Springs, Com. Patent and Half Patent Axes.

For sale at the lowest prices, by
R. LEWIS & SON.
Sign of the Padlock.
Toronto, Oct. 16th, 1855. (1-44)

Wholesale Hardware.
THE Subscriber has now in Stock a most complete and well assorted supply of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
Well worthy the attention of their Customers and Country Merchants generally. Prices and terms most moderate.

R. LEWIS & SON,
41 King, Corner Toronto Street,
Toronto Nov. 30, 1855.

JOSEPH BOTSFORD,
CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c.,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, he respectfully announces that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,
such as
Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads,
Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative price.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
Newmarket Feb. 21, 1856. (1-353)

George B. Hutchcroft,
Wagon, Carriage & Stage Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.

Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. (1-351)

Furniture Wareroom.

JOHN BENZ, SHARON.

HAS constantly on hand, a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and all other articles usually wanted in his line of business. Patent Bedsteads, common and fancy Mirrors, and other Frames, always on hand.

Coffins furnished on Short Notice.
Sharon, Jan. 16th, 1856. (1-350)

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Waterworks.

G. MORTIMORE,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES,
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanese Ware, which they will dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1855. (1-35)

CASH FOR WHEAT.
THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of good

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Storehouse or the Railway Station, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. (1-32)

H. CHANTLER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

British and American Drugs,
CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared.
LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.
Toronto, June 13th, 1855.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King Street East, Toronto,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs Medicines Chemicals,
PAINTS, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpentine, &c.

PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,
Artists' Materials, Encaustic, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. (1-36)

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto,
President, I. C. GILSON, TUES. HAWORTH.
Vice President, GEORGE MITCHELL, JAMES BEATY, DIRECTORS, W. HENDERSON, R. P. LEWIS, WALTER MACFARLANE, M. P. HAYES.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. (1-2)

A Building Lot for Sale
IN THE
TOWN OF NEWMARKET,
LOT No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street and corner of Gormham Street, nearly opposite Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.

Apply to
GEORGE EAKIN,
Markham, Oct. 4th, 1855. (1-35)

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.,
OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,
OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

Fall Importations, 1855.
J. JACKSON,
No. 3, King Street West, Toronto,

HAVING completed his Fall Stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, is prepared to furnish Country Merchants and others, with every article in the Trade. J. J.'s stores will be found to consist of

China, Glassware, Granite, Stonecarve, Press, Sponged O. C. and Yellow Ware, which he will sell.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
As cheap as any house in the Trade. Assorted Groceries kept constantly on hand.
Toronto, Sept. 1855. (1-33)

NEW TIN AND COPPER WAREHOUSE,
Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.

HODGE & SON
WOULD most respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.
Newmarket, July 19, 1853. (1-34)

LAMB'S HOTEL,

King Street West, Toronto.

THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated

one minute's walk from the Railway Depots and Steamboat Landing, Has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted.

The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated.
Dinner is always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats.

THOMAS LAMB,
PROPRIETOR.
Toronto, March 14, 1856. (1-357)

FALL & WINTER GOODS
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of East Gwillimbury, and the public generally, that he has commenced business at

SHARON,
In the store lately occupied by Mr. W. LOCKHART, where he has on hand a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Clothing, Bonnets, &c. India Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions. All of which he has spared no pains in selecting, and has purchased them from the Cheapest Market—and marked them at such prices as cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
JOHN W. EDMOND.
Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855. (1-33)

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to inform the public in general that their Machinery is now in full operation for

Planing, Tonguing, Grooving, Sawing Working Mouldings, Molding, &c. The whole Machinery, is portable, and driven by steam power, can be removed without difficulty to any place required.

J. RANKIN & Co.
Would intimate to parties intending to build, that they will always be ready to contract for the erection of buildings, and being prepared to do it expeditiously, solicit a share of public patronage.

Poors, Sash, Window-blinds, Panels, Mouldings, &c., &c., made to order. All work warranted, as soon but first-class workmen are employed.

Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora Village.
J. RANKIN & Co., Builders.
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1856. (1-353)

William Taylor,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
RAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.

Aurora, 27th June, 1855. (1-31)

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.

Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (1-17)

CASH FOR WHEAT!
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station, and will procure here.

W. MOSLEY,
Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. (1-34)

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the

CARPENTER'S SHOP,
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bussan, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the

carpenter and Joiners' Work, in all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WITTY & HARVEY,
Builders, &c., &c.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (1-17)

Flouring! Flouring!
THE subscribers having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved

PLANING MACHINES,
capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well and as cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they

cannot be beaten by any Shop in the western province. They keep constantly on hand

BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS.
These Boards are much superior to any other, as the lower edge is as thick as a common weather-board, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the top, which gives the nail more hold and the sun less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of

IRON AND WOOD TURNING.
On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner, that for original work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.

JOSEPH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. (1-37)

Now Ready for Delivery,
A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed Lumber, ready for laying down.

JOSEPH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, March 6, 1856. (1-5)

TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawn for FIVE SHILLINGS

JOSEPH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1855. (1-51)

GALLERY OF ART.
J. E. PELL,
Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER,

64, King Street West, Toronto,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public at large, that his stock of

MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES,
Window Consoles, Engravings, and other various articles in his line of business, is the most elegant and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

September 18, 1855. (1-32)

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket,—also

Lots with buildings already erected thereon.

Apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket, Feb. 28, 1856. (1-4)

T. H. BURROUGH,
English, French and American
Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker,
PASTRY COOK AND CONFECTIONER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, on Main Street, (near the Printing Office), and hopes by strict attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Furnished on the shortest notice. Families supplied Daily with Fresh Bread.
Newmarket, Sept. 10, 1855. (1-32)

BUTLER'S
PATENT FLOURING MILLS!
The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Insurance business. Rates reasonably, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England.

BEACON
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
London.
Capital—£150,000.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Insurance business. Rates reasonably, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England.

O. FORD.
Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855.

Dr. E. P. Kerimott,
ELECTRIC Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the Inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he is now prepared to treat Diseases of any kind, on the Reform Principle, without the use of "MINERAL POISONS."

Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancer, Fever Sores, and Old Sores of any kind, that if he undertakes to cure them, no charge will be made unless cured.

Vegetable Medicines For sale at his Office, Wholesale & Retail, &c.
Newmarket, March 29, 1855. (1-8)

Don't Read This,
And then throw down the paper and forget all about it.

THOMAS NIXON
HAS now on hand a handsome

MINI-AND-BODY,
That for the mind consists of choice reading matter—selected by himself with care, and is offered to the public at publisher's price.

The food for the body, which he offers, is composed of—Bacon, Hams, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Spices